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Peace Society, and thus a part of the American Peace Society. Its president is William C. Allen, Sunnygarth, Redlands, and its first vice-president Dr. Field, president of Redlands University. The president reports that "the local papers are pounding away at the peace question in good style," and he thinks that "most of the prominent men in town are likely to join and heartily endorse the movement."

A new peace organization was also effected at Portland, Ore., on January 6, under the name of the Oregon Peace Society. Among the members are the Governor of Oregon, the Mayor of Portland, judges of the State Supreme Court, of the United States Court, some of the judges of the County Court and a number of business men. Judge John B. Cleland, one of the most prominent men in the State, was chosen president of the new society, and Mr. William H. Galvani, engineer of the Pacific Power and Light Company, secretary. The society voted unanimously to coöperate with the American Peace Society.

### Brevities.

. . . One of the prominent features of the program of the California State Teachers' Association, held at Berkeley, December 28 to 30, was a series of lectures on international peace. The lectures were given by Professors H. C. Biddle and L. M. Stratton of the University of California and Rev. Edward L. Parsons of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. This series of lectures was arranged through the efforts of Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society.

. . . A commencement was made this season toward the observance of Peace Sunday in Japan. The initiative was taken by Dr. J. H. DeForest, missionary of the American Board for thirty-five years at Sendai, and now a vice-president of the American Peace Society as well as a live member of the Japan Peace Society.

. . . Peru has accepted the suggestion made in the joint note of the United States, Brazil and Argentina, and agreed to submit its boundary dispute with Ecuador to the arbitration of the Hague Court.

. . . Great Britain, while refusing to submit to the Hague Court certain German claims for indemnity for losses sustained during the Boer war, because these have already been submitted to the Compensation Commission of South Africa, has consented to submit to the Court certain other claims which the Commission has not examined.

. . . On December 17 Mr. Carnegie wrote to Hon. James A. Tawney as follows, in reference to the stand taken by Mr. Tawney in the House of Representatives:

*"My Dear Mr. Tawney: In military and naval circles officers seem to have 'some fever of the mad' these days. May I express my admiration for the stand you are taking. Stick to it. I do not believe Wood's and Dickinson's views are shared by those in authority, and surely the American people cannot be stampeded into absurd expenditures. — ANDREW CARNEGIE."*

. . . The difficulties between Argentina and Bolivia, which grew out of Bolivia's resentment of the decision of President Alcorta of Argentina in the Bolivia-Peru boundary dispute, have been adjusted, and diplomatic intercourse between the two governments has been formally renewed.

. . . Colonel Gädke, the well-known German Military critic, in an article in *Nash's Magazine*, says: "War begets chauvinism and armaments; armaments beget distrust; distrust, in turn, augments armaments in the same ratio as these increase distrust. It is a vicious circle into which the civilized world of our day appears inextricably to have fallen." The armaments of the day he considers not an insurance against war, but a constant menace to peace.

. . . The estimate of Edmond Théry, the noted French economist, that preparations for war have cost Europe twenty-nine billions of dollars during the past twenty-five years, is an under rather than an overestimate.

. . . The prompt agreement of the Canadian and the Newfoundland commissioners to modify the existing fisheries regulations in general accordance with the objections of our government shows a very friendly and generous spirit, and may be set down as one of the best fruits of the arbitration of the question at The Hague last summer. The action of the two governments in reaching the final settlement of the last points of the controversy well illustrates what is possible in international relations when there is a spirit of goodwill and justice.

. . . The reciprocity agreement with Canada "meets a long felt want." It is an evidence of increasing goodwill, and may we not add good sense, between the two countries. If put into operation, it will prove to be a powerful instrument of friendship and peace between them.

. . . The final stage in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy seems to have been reached by the agreement of the United States and Canadian Commissioners at Washington on January 14 as to certain changes in the fisheries regulations.

. . . Within the last two years nine disputes between Canada and the United States have been disposed of by negotiation and agreement, and the Canadian government is about to ask the British government to make a pact of "eternal peace" with the United States.

. . . A movement is under way for the formation of a Peace Society of Americans in Japan, of which we hope to be able to give complete details in our next issue. Two hundred names for membership were enrolled at a meeting in Yokohama on the evening of January 30, at which the American Ambassador, Thomas J. O'Brien, was one of the speakers.

### Field Secretary's Report for January, 1911.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

Among the addresses given by the Field Secretary since last reporting have been the following: "The Christmas Spirit in International Relations," before the Current Events Class of the First Congregational Church, Evanston; "Organizing Peace on Earth," before the Chicago Anthropology Society; "The Growth of the Peace Movement," at the Medill High School; "Theodore Parker, the Belligerent Pacifist," before the Chicago Woman's Club; "Some Victorious Dreamers," before the Chicago Woman's Club; "The Increasing Realization of Human Brotherhood," in the First Baptist Church,

Oak Park; "The Spread of the Peace Idea," before the adult Bible Class of the same church; "The Demand for Progress in Religion, in its Interpretation, in its Application," at a banquet of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Congregational Church of Evanston.

Blank petitions, commanding our national government for its part in the movement for an improved International Court of Justice, urging the appointment of a Peace Commission as voted for by Congress, and remonstrating against any further increase in the navy, have been mailed to one thousand pastors in Chicago. Replies already have begun to come in.

Chicago was permitted to have ten days of the services of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston. Among other activities, Mrs. Mead filled the following engagements: The Chicago Woman's Club (two addresses), the Humboldt Avenue Swedenborgian Church, the Chicago Normal School, Northwestern University, Chicago (Congregational) Theological Seminary, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall School (Lake Forest), Rev. Dr. Tobias Schanfarber's Synagogue and Rockford College.

While in this city Mrs. Mead made arrangements for the publication in the *Record-Herald* of a symposium on "What Chicago Could Do with Some of Its War Money." Similar discussions have been published in Boston, Buffalo and Cincinnati. The Field Secretary has written the introductory article, showing that Chicago people will probably pay for war purposes, between 1910 and 1920, \$41,000,000 more than they paid in the decade ending with the Spanish War. For the purpose of specific comparison, this sum is divided up arbitrarily into four nearly equal parts. Miss Addams and Dr. Graham Taylor will show how \$10,000,000 could be spent advantageously in Chicago in the next ten years for various civic improvements and social engineering projects; Mr. Frank E. Wing, superintendent of the Tuberculosis Institute, will tell what \$10,000,000 would do in the war against disease; Prof. C. H. Judd of the University of Chicago will suggest \$10,000,000 worth of improvements in the educational system; while the remaining \$11,000,000 will be entrusted to that prince of architectural dreamers, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, to help him to realize a "Chicago Beautiful." The symposium will be illustrated with some of Mr. Burnham's drawings, which have recently been attracting so much attention in Europe.

The Chicago Woman's Club invited our office to prepare the program for its monthly meeting on January 11. The general subject of the meeting was "International Peace." Addresses were made by Miss Addams, Mrs. Mead, Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, Hon. H. N. Higinbotham and the Field Secretary. Mrs. Charles Henrotin opened the informal discussion.

The annual business meeting of the Chicago Peace Society was held on Saturday, January 21. As stated in last month's *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, the new society closed its first year with all bills paid. The new president is Mr. Leroy A. Goddard, president of the State Bank of Chicago, and also of the Bankers' Club and of the Chicago Clearing House. The vice-president is Mr. Edward M. Skinner, who has proved himself such a loyal friend to our work, both as president of the Chicago Association of Commerce (which did so much to make possible the

1909 National Peace Congress), and as a faithful member of our executive committee during the past year. Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, is treasurer. Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, who was reelected to the executive committee, has just been elected president of the Association of Commerce. To Hon. George E. Roberts and Mr. Alfred L. Baker, our past presidents, we are under a special debt of gratitude for helping to put our young society on its feet.

153 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

#### A Hymn for Peace.

*To the tune of "America."*

[Andrew Carnegie is circulating by the thousand the following hymn, which was written by George Huntington, librarian of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Professor Huntington has long been an active member of the American Peace Society.]

Two empires by the sea,  
Two nations great and free,  
One anthem raise.  
One race of ancient fame,  
One tongue, one faith we claim,  
One God, whose glorious name  
We love and praise.  
  
What deeds our fathers wrought,  
What battles we have fought,  
Let fame record.  
Now vengeful passions cease ;  
Come, victories of peace ;  
Nor hate, nor pride's caprice,  
Unsheath the sword.  
  
Though deep the sea, and wide,  
'Twixt realm and realm, its tide  
Binds strand to strand.  
So be the gulf between  
Gray coasts and islands green  
With bonds of peace serene,  
And friendship spanned.  
  
Now may the God above  
Guard the dear land we love,  
Both east and west.  
Let love more fervent glow,  
As peaceful ages go,  
And strength yet stronger grow,  
Blessing and blest.

#### Interstate Controversies in the Supreme Court of the United States.

BY JUSTICE BROWN OF THE SUPREME COURT  
OF THE UNITED STATES (RETIRED).

*Address delivered at the Conference of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, at Washington, December 16, 1910.*

*(Concluded from January issue.)*

The case was vigorously contested by the most eminent counsel of their generation, was carried to the Supreme Court several times after the jurisdiction was settled, and finally resulted in the report of the commissioners being